

## EDITORIAL BRIEVES.

H. H. Garret, one of the delegates to the Frankfurt Peace Congress, writes to the Non-Slaveholder an account of a visit of the American delegates to the University of Heidelberg, (Germany.) J. W. C. Pennington, of Hartford, Ct., had received from this institution the degree of D. D., and this was his first visit to his Alma Mater. While in the chapel, one of the learned Professors invited Dr. Pennington to ascend the platform and say a few words.—He complied with the request, and when he descended, the Doctor of Law stepped forward and embraced Dr. Pennington in both arms and kissed him upon the forehead, amid loud applause. The Professor remarked in substance "that while the Faculty were desirous to pay a tribute to his worth, talent and learning, at the same time they were anxious to show to the world that in Germany, a man is not judged by the color of his skin—and that they took pleasure in holding out to the African race, as well as to others, inducements to become learned and useful."

Mr. Giddings has been denounced as a slanderer for asserting that Gen. Taylor, when he first went to Washington, and before his inauguration, attempted to influence Congress in favor of the passage of Walker's amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, whereby California would have been organized without the Wilmot Proviso, and thus left open for the introduction of Slavery. Mr. Giddings has at length completely vindicated himself by the publication of letters from Linn Boyd of Kentucky, W. A. Richardson and W. H. Russell of Illinois, and J. D. Morris of Ohio, who all testify that Gen. Taylor, in conversations with them, did express the sentiments attributed to him by Mr. G.

The Hartford (Ct.) Religious Herald denounces the Fugitive Law, and says truly that it is enough to reanimate the dust of old Isaiah, that stern reprover of wrong, and make him once more lift up his voice in the words that rang in the ears of ancient oppressors. "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people." What a fanatic that old prophet was, to speak so disrespectfully of the rulers of the land!

The Richmond Enquirer rejoices over the success of the Compromise bills. North and South, it says, now unite in abandoning the Wilmot Proviso. Of the newly acquired territory, *New Mexico and Utah are open to the people of the South, to take their slaves.* Texas runs up to 3630, the very limit of the Missouri line, and when she will do so, and possesses sufficient population, may of right give the South four slaveholding States. Northern journals, of both the great parties, join in this exultation over what they call the triumph of 'national sentiments.'

J. W. Julian, member of Congress from the Wayne District, Indiana, said in the Massachusetts Free Soil Convention that if he thought the citizens of his State could engage in the hellish work of capturing Fugitive Slaves, he would scorn to hold a seat in Congress by their votes, and consider them as fit subjects themselves for the lash. He had well considered the subject, and he would go to the stake and burn before he would engage in such hellish business. In the name of God and humanity he was determined to trample that law under foot.

A correspondent in Aurora (Portage Co., we believe) wrote us a letter some time ago giving an encouraging account of the Bainbridge Convention. The writer said that many people were now ready to listen to Abby Foster and Parker Pillsbury, who would not do so five years ago, alleging that they are milder in their speech now than they were then. Our correspondent thinks the change is in the people—that they do not hear with the same ears as formerly.—He is unquestionably right in this conclusion.

The Massachusetts Free Soilers resolved at their late Convention that they could not understand the morals or the logic of a party which professes to exorcise the Fugitive Law, whilst in the same breath it declares its devotion to the President, who immortalizes his infamy by giving to it his approving signature. Can the same Convention explain its own morals and logic in professing to exorcise the law, while it avows its purpose to adhere to the Constitutional Compromise on which that law is based?

Genin, the New York hatter who paid \$225 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert, has sent to Dodge, who paid \$625 for the first ticket sold in Boston, for a measure of his head, intending to send him one of his best hats. The *Mohawk Times* says it is fortunate that he did not ask for the measure of Dodge's ears, for they must be immeasurable! What shall he say of the ears of Ross, who paid \$650 for a ticket in Providence?

A purse of \$100 has been given to a colored man in Toronto for giving information to the police which led to the arrest of a company of burglars. Thus, says a correspondent of the *Tribune*, while this colored man is doing all he can to prevent the robbery of the whites in Canada, your Congress is protecting more strongly than heretofore the peculiar interests of a body of agriculturists who buy stolen property, more valuable far than that which the burglars here sought.

When news of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the bills organizing New Mexico and Utah without the prohibition of slavery, and with a provision that they might be admitted into the Union as SLAVE STATES, the Whig General Committee of New York ordered a NATIONAL SALUTE of one hundred

guns to be fired. In Boston a similar salute was fired on the occasion, in which both the Whigs and Democrats united.

We believe we have not before mentioned the fact that the scheme proposed to Congress for lending the government credit toward the construction of a line of steamers, to be employed in the conveyance, under certain conditions, of free negroes to Africa, was rejected by an overwhelming majority; in fact the Committee of the Whole refused even to consider it. This scheme is of Colonization origin. Its defeat is cause for joy.

General Cass addressed a large concourse of his political friends at Tammany Hall, New York, on his way home from Washington. In the course of his remarks he complimented Messrs. CLAY and WEBSTER very highly for the patriotic course they pursued in the settlement of the late exciting questions which agitated the country. Behold how those Old Hunkers love one another.

The Pittsburgh Christian Herald confirms the story told last week in our columns, by Parker Pillsbury, of the arrest under the new fugitive law, of a free colored man who had lived in that city twenty years, and who was fortunately saved from being doomed to slavery by the circumstance that he happened to be well known. The wretch who caused him to be arrested, and who swore that he was a fugitive, is in prison.

A great meeting to denounce the new fugitive law was to have been held in Boston on Monday evening last, and Frederick Douglass was announced as one of the speakers. We presume Frederick is by no means sorry that his English friends made him as secure from arrest under that law as any colored man can be. If he were not free by law, what a shining mark he would be for the hunters!

The Free Soilers of Maine have got up petitions, addressed to the U. S. Circuit Court for that State, requesting it to appoint as Commissioners under the Fugitive Law Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Elbridge Gerry and T. J. D. Fuller, the Democratic doughfaces from that State who voted for the law. The petitions represent that they are eminently qualified and suitable persons for the office! The petitions annoy the Old Hunkers.

The Slaves who were confined some time since in Harrisburg for riot, after being discharged on the charge of horse stealing, were brought before U. S. Commissioner McAllister, under the new fugitive slave law, when the property was proven, and they were delivered to their masters, who took them back to Virginia, by railroad, without molestation.

The Canfield Index denounces the Fugitive Law in good set terms, and expresses the wish that each and every one who voted for it or skulked the question upon its passage may receive the withering, blistering curse of every freeman in the North. Very good. We hope the Index will stick to this text.

Col. J. C. Bailey, of Desoto Parish, La., discovered a few days since, while pursuing some runaway negroes in the Jordan settlement, a party of seven or eight slaves, who were snugly lodged in a cave well provided with comfortable rations—such as hams, bacon, and a general assortment of groceries. Some of them were captured and delivered to their owners.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy of a late date says: We learn that three slaves, heavily ironed, were taken through this place last week, on their way to the "house of bondage" at the South, having been "delivered up" by those who had the command of the Almighty, that they should "in no wise deliver up the fugitive to his oppressor."

George Bradburn was one of the speakers in the Massachusetts Free Soil Convention. We thought George was one of the luminaries of Gerrit Smith's Liberty Party and a disciple of Lyander Spooner. Is he on the backward track?

The report of the Ohio Free Produce Association of Friends (Orthodox) states that the interest of Friends in that association is steadily increasing. Even this sign of life among the 'dry bones' of that petrified sect is better than nothing.

Horace Greeley says that some of the men who left the Whig party in 1848 and helped to construct the Buffalo Platform, have come back to the party and are now active in their efforts to secure Seward and sustain Fillmore.

The Ohio Yearly Meeting of (Orthodox) Friends refused to permit the meeting-house at Mount Pleasant to be used for the annual meeting of the Free Produce Association.

The Postmaster at Eufala, Alabama, has notified the editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington, D. C. that he will no longer deliver the paper to subscribers in that vicinity, because he considers it an incendiary publication.

The editor of the *Chronotype* offers \$50 for a defence of Webster, but no one defends.—Fifty dollars would hardly pay the expense of so dirty and disreputable a job.

Slavehunters have made their appearance in Hartford, Ct., says the *Republican* of that city. We have not heard that they met with any success.

The Cincinnati Phonetic Advocate is a well conducted and spicy journal, independently of its merits as an advocate of the Spelling Reform.

A telegraphic dispatch from Toronto states that fugitives are arriving there in almost every steamer from the American side of the lake.

## The State Agricultural Fair.

Correspondence of The Bugle.

CINCINNATI, October, 10, 1850.

To the Editor of The Bugle: The great State Fair opened on Wednesday the 2nd of this month, and closed on Saturday the 5th, with a public sale. At an early hour on the morning of the 1st the people began to pour into the City by Rail Road, Steamers, Canal and Omnibus, and every other means of conveyance, and it is estimated that not less than 15,000 persons arrived on that day. On the next, the tide of travel continued and increased until every Hotel and Boarding House was filled to its utmost capacity, and thousands had to find accommodations in private families. Our City was crowded with strangers in such numbers as had never before been known, and our principal streets and places of public resort presented a most enlivening appearance.

Thursday and Friday, the days of the public exhibition at the show grounds, was the time of the greatest attraction and interest. Early in the morning of each day the population of the City was in motion for the Fair. All the vehicles of the City and country for miles around public and private carriages, omnibuses, furniture cars, and every thing moving on wheels, was put in requisition without supplying the demand. Even the Canal Boats could not transport all who wished to go by this means. The moment a boat landed it was thronged with passengers inside and on the roof, eager to go, until it could contain no more, and thousands were compelled to walk for want of means of transportation. All the roads leading to, or near to the grounds were crowded with a constant stream of vehicles and pedestrians. The number of strangers who had come to participate in or visit the Fair is estimated at upwards of 50,000 at any one time, and there were large numbers besides constantly going and coming, so that including the floating population it is believed that at least eighty thousand persons visited our City during the week of the Fair. The Burnet House at one time accommodated upwards of one thousand guests.

The Fair was held in the valley of Mill Creek, about three miles from the heart of the City, and half that distance from the Corporation line. On the West is Mill Creek; East of it is the Hamilton Turnpike, between which and the Miami Canal the grounds are situated, being easily accessible from either. The location was well chosen—as regards a good supply of water and convenience of access from all points a better one near the City could hardly have been found. Twenty acres were enclosed with a high board fence, immediately inside of which was a carriage way forming an irregular circle of about one third of a mile in diameter. At suitable distances were erected a large shed for the exhibition of manufactured articles; another for a more miscellaneous assortment, such as wooden goods, bed-quilts, &c.; a large Floral tent for the display of fruits and flowers; another for the Committees, speakers, &c. with a number of smaller buildings scattered through the enclosure. A Telegraphic office for the transmission of intelligence immediately from the grounds to all parts of the Union by the O'Reilly line was in operation in the midst of the enclosure. Pens for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were prepared in sufficient numbers, and near the middle of the grounds might be seen patent moveable saw-mills, threshing machines worked by horse power, corn-shellers, cider-mills, apple-cutters, &c. all busily at work. Agricultural implements of every variety; samples of old and models of new inventions; stores and castings; hardware; silver ware; harness; and an indescribable medley, a catalogue of which would fill a dozen columns, were exhibited. It is useless to attempt a detailed description of this splendid exhibition, and I merely say in general terms that the display of Agricultural implements and manufactured articles of every description has far exceeded our anticipations. The exhibition of cattle was exceedingly fine—some of the best Durham stock in the West was on the ground. Among others from a distance was Mr. Bingham, the celebrated sheep raiser from Vermont, who had some of his best blooded sheep with him. One of his bucks he sold for 300 Dollars. The purchaser was from Medina County in this State.

On the second day Gov. Wright of Indiana made an excellent address, appropriate to the occasion. Gov. Ford of our State was unable to be present, as also Thos. Corwin; his duties at Washington forbidding his attendance. The whole scene, contemplated as a panorama from the hill overlooking it, was highly picturesque, suggesting the idea of several camp meetings united in one grand encampment.

The exhibition at the Mechanic's Institute in the City was also open to the public during the week, every day and night until 12 o'clock the halls were thronged with visitors. The display by the Horticultural Society at Masonic Hall was also a great point of attraction, being densely crowded every evening. It was too late in the season for much of a variety of flowers or for the best peaches; but the display of apples and grapes was unusually fine. The variety and size of the vegetables was good, and taken altogether this exhibition exceeded in extent and value any one which has preceded it, and was certainly creditable to a Western City.

The State Fair has been well sustained, and the members of the Board of Agriculture, the Superintendents of the various departments, the committees and the clerks under them, executed their trusts with most commendable fidelity. For the first Fair of the kind in the State, gotten up without the advantage of experience, the work of preparation was one of great labor, requiring much time, management and means, and all engaged in the arrangements deserve the thanks of the people for the energy, taste and good judgment they have exhibited. The weather from first to last was clear and mild, and with the exception of dusty streets, every thing passed off pleasantly. As far as I can learn a general feeling of satisfaction has

been expressed by citizens and strangers as to the success of our first State Fair.

The whole receipts amounted to \$7,285. The amount of premiums paid was \$3,000. The total expenditure was something less than \$10,000, leaving about three thousand Dollars to be supplied by State appropriations and private contributions.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church has been in session in our city since the 2nd inst. Twenty-six Bishops and 250 Clergy and Lay Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the Union. Nothing of general interest has been transacted as yet, the debates having been mainly on alterations and amendments of the canons of the Church.—This body, as is well known, is extremely conservative, and jealous of progress or innovation. Not a word do we hear from these twenty-six Bishops in open and manly condemnation of the heinous sins of the land—Slaveholding, War, Intemperance, &c. Their attention is taken up with the smaller matters of the law—the "anise, mint and cummin"—too exclusively to enforce the claims of justice, mercy, and the rights of men. Practical righteousness is the very last thing to be taught, by such men as these. The forms of "our venerable Church," "our excellent Liturgy," for outwearing in their eyes the momentous questions of the freedom of three millions of their fellow beings, and the extension of freedom over the vast Territories of the West. I must stop—merely remarking in conclusion that the more I see of the pompous ceremonialists of this Church—their robes, their attachment to trifling forms and postures in worship and neglect of the poor and oppressed, the more I perceive it to be unlike the religion taught by Christ, and unfitted to meet the wants of this day and of a free, independent, truth seeking people.

Yours, P.

## Fugitive Slave Law to be Resisted at all Hazards.

NEW BRITAIN, Oct. 10th, 1850.

DEAR OLIVER:—Please insert in The Bugle, the following:

At a meeting of the inhabitants of New Britain, Pa., held in Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 9th, '50, the following Resolutions were offered by Henry C. Wright, and after an earnest and thorough discussion by him and others, were adopted with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

1. Resolved, That all slaves owe it as a sacred duty to themselves, to their posterity and their God to escape from slavery, by running away, or by such other means as, in their opinion are right and best adapted to secure to themselves, and their children, their inherent, inalienable right to liberty.

2. Resolved, That the man or the woman who, under any pretext whatsoever, shall refuse to help slaves to escape from slavery, as opportunity shall offer, by secreting, harboring, and feeding them, and by furnishing them means to elude the slave-hunters; or he or she should be regarded and treated as a kidnapper, and a traitor to God and Humanity.

3. Resolved, That any man, who, as Judge, or Commissioner, as Marshal, deputy Marshal, or assistant; or who, in any way, officially or unofficially, shall aid in, or abet, the execution of the recent Fugitive Slave Law, is a deadly enemy to the virtue, peace and security of ourselves and families, and ought to be regarded and treated in society as home-thieves, sheep-stealers, burglars, keepers of brothels, murderers and other criminals are treated—inasmuch as he proclaims about among us as a beast of prey, seeking to consign our wives and children, to the pollutions and horrors of American slavery.

4. Resolved, That we will do what we can to hold up to the contempt and execration of our children, our neighbors, all who, officially or unofficially, shall aid in carrying out said Fugitive Slave Law, or shall, in any way be accessory to the capture and return to slavery, of any man, woman or child, who shall come to us for protection against slave-holders or their agents.

5. Resolved, That those ministers and churches that do not openly and publicly, array themselves against said Fugitive Slave Law to prevent its execution, are ministers and synagogues of Satan, and ought to be so treated by every friend of God and man.

Voted, That Henry C. Wright be a committee to procure the publication of the above resolutions in the newspapers of this vicinity and elsewhere.

The 5th resolution was opposed vehemently by John C. Hunter, an elder in the Presbyterian or Seceder Church. He moved to lay it on the table. This was lost by three to one. Then he moved to adjourn. He was told that he could adjourn as soon as he pleased,—but that he would probably not get one to go with him.—He then insisted that the meeting, being composed of infidels, unregenerate, publicans and sinners, had no right to sit in judgment on the church and ministry. He was told that sinners and infidels had as good a right to arraign the church and priests as those who had to arraign them, especially, when, as in the case before us, it was manifest to all that the ministers and churches are far more unprincipled and corrupt than the infidels, and unregenerate sinners. He declared it was a foul shame to the people of Brighton to allow such a resolution to be presented and read to the meeting.

James Wilson here strongly objected to the resolution, on the ground that it denounced ministers and churches, because they do not "openly and publicly" oppose the law, and prevent its execution, and because it classed all the ministers and churches with fiends and devils, who do not oppose the law. He was told that all ministers and churches were to be ranked with fiends who would not "openly and publicly" array themselves against kidnappers, and seek to prevent their fellow beings from being kidnapped. He said I had no right to come here and excite the people. He was told that I had a right to hold men responsible to their own principles. I asked him—"would you kill the man who should attempt to kidnap you, or your children?" "I would," said he. Then he was told, that he would be a base, cowardly traitor to his own principles if he would not do as much to save his neighbors from slavery, as to save himself. "You are a traitor to your principles," said he; "you rode to Beaver in a Rum drinking Omnibus, when you might have rode in a temperance one." "I know not you

had a temperance omnibus," I said. You might have known it had you put up with a *Free-soiler*, instead of going to stay with an infidel," (Talbot Townsend.) I told him that an infidel comecouter from a Pro-Slavery Church and State was far more trust-worthy than a religious free-soiler who scrupled not to take an oath which he did not intend to keep.

Elder Hunter and James Wilson were greatly excited because I advised fugitive slaves to stay here among us, and that the people were bound to protect them, and that it was a foul shame and disgrace to any town to advise them to go to Canada. Elder Hunter moved that "it is inexpedient and a falsehood to tell fugitive slaves to stop with us, and that we would protect them." He insisted that the people here had no power to protect men, women and children from being taken into Southern slavery.—His motion was lost by a great majority. The people determined that they could and would protect the fugitives who stopped among them. Such is the feeling wherever I go. To carry out their purpose to protect the fugitives against this infamous law, the people are arming themselves with deadly weapons. In Pittsburgh, one store, in one day, sold over thirty revolvers, and twice as many bowie knives. On some of the knives are engraven the words, "the land of the free—the home of the brave," and over them floats the banner of the stripes and stars.

Shall our farms, our barns, our cellars, our garrets, our kitchens, parlors, bed-rooms and nurseries be longer the hunting ground of slaveholders, thrown open to the brutal and bloody invasions and outrages of kidnappers? Must we become kidnappers in order to be "good citizens" of this republic? Must we be fined and imprisoned as felons for defending ourselves against kidnappers? Must we be punished as criminals for giving food to the hungry, covering to the naked, shelter to the storm-beaten traveler, and aid and protection to the men, women and children who are fleeing from the pollutions, the whips, chains, and blood-hounds of slavery?—These questions are being asked by the people in the non-slave States, and be assured, that law, and all who seek to enforce it, or any other law or constitution of like character must go down before an outraged humanity.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Democratic party have elected their State ticket and carried the Legislature. The Congressional delegation will stand 14 Dem. to 10 Whigs. Thaddeus Stevens is re-elected with very little opposition.

WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—The October number of this organ of Hydropathy is as lively and entertaining as usual. It is eminently worthy of the large circulation it enjoys. New York: Fowler & Wells.

## News of the Week.

## Domestic Intelligence.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.—We yesterday examined a new invention which promises to realize the hitherto visionary anticipations of a successful and practical navigation of the air. This invention is a new application of the principle of a Flying Machine, which has already attracted the attention and received the approbation of many eminent scientific men in this country. It is believed that the feasibility of air navigation has been indisputably demonstrated, and that by this machine space can be annihilated with a rapidity second only to the Magnetic Telegraph. The inventor, Mr. John Taggart of Charlestown, Mass., has expended much time and labor in perfecting his improvement, and purposes exhibiting its action by an ascension from this City, which will take place in a few weeks.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GROWTH OF CINCINNATI.—Cist, the statistical, says there is nothing in all history or observation to parallel the growth of Cincinnati.

The man, Asa Holcomb, is yet living who saw the first cellar dug in this city.

The man, Jeremiah Butterfield, is yet living, who assisted Israel Ludlow in surveying and laying out our streets, sixty years ago. He landed here in 1780, on his way to St. Louis, whom not a single white dwelt between the two Missis. He survives to behold the country in which he resides comprehending a population of almost 200,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in the past or present to vie with this picture of progress.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—In the township of Hartland, Huron county, the dysentery is raging with great malignity. In one school district, occupying a sand ridge hitherto esteemed the healthiest part of the township, there have been 26 deaths within a few weeks—one out of six of the population. Hardly a family has escaped, and in many there have been three or four deaths. The duration of the sickness is usually five or six days, but medical skill seems entirely unavailable. A physician of the neighborhood informs us that the disease appears to be contagious. It prevails in the sandstone region near the Vermilion river, quite generally, but with varying severity. Lorain county was similarly affected last year, but during the present season the localities scourged are exempt, while in those which escaped a year since, it is now prevalent.—*Sandusky Mirror.*

AWFUL COLLISION AT SEA.—The steamship *Southerner*, which arrived at New York on Friday night from Charleston, ran into the bark *Isaac Mead*, from New York bound to Savannah, on Friday morning at 2 o'clock. The latter sank immediately, and twenty-two souls were lost.

EIGHT PERSONS POISONED.—Detroit, Mich.—On Thursday, 12 o'clock, a party took tea at the Kalamazoo Exchange, and yesterday, during the day, eight of them died, supposed to have been poisoned. Others at the same time were not affected.

THE LATEST COMPLIMENT.—At the Westborough cattle show, last week, was exhibited a Holstein cow called "Jenny Lind," with a bull calf by her side named "Barnum!"

GEN. O. HINSON was brought before the Circuit Court, and arraigned on four separate indictments. He pleaded not guilty. Trial set for Oct. 23d.

It is stated that the New York and Erie Railroad—of which Dunkirk is the Western terminus—will be completed by the first of May next.

A large establishment of the Jesuits has been erected in the city of New York, on 15th street, near the 6th avenue.

POWERS'S GREEK SLAVE has been exhibited at Cleveland the past week.

## Notices.

## Notice—Peace Society.

The Western Peace Society will hold its 6th Anniversary at Berlin, on the 16th and 17th of November.

T. M. WICKERHAM,  
Sec. Secretary.

## Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Sunday, " 20, Litchfield,  
Monday, " 21, Wellington,  
Tuesday, " 22, Sullivan,  
Wednesday, " 23, Harrisville,  
Thursday, " 24, Westfield.

Meetings to commence at early candle-lighting, except those on Sundays, which will be held at the usual hour of assembling.

C. S. S. GRIFFING.

## GRAHAM IN 1851.

GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. R. JAMES, the celebrated Novelist, has been engaged to give a series of splendid romances.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the Poet of the West, will write exclusively a poem for every number.

GRACE GREENWOOD is engaged to give a series of her beautiful stories.

J. M. LEONARD, of South Carolina, will contribute a brilliant set of papers for 1851.

MISS FANNY WOOD, the author of *Rural Hours*, is also engaged, with WHEELER and LONGFELLOW, BRYANT and LOWELL.

T. B. READ, the Artist and Poet, is now at Düsseldorf on his way to Italy, to finish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned DAVID, of Paris, are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and as ever, Graham's readers will be astonished. Graham also abolishes the system of canvassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes the volume.

## TERMS—SINGLE COPIES \$3.

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commencing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates:—Single subscribers, \$3; Two Copies, \$5; Five Copies, \$10; and Ten Copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. These terms will not be departed from by any of the three dollar Magazines.

All orders addressed to  
GEORGE R. GRAHAM,  
134 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.

## SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations under the care of the subscriber.—The building, erected by, and rented for a term of years of the Society of Friends, is new and commodious, with study and recitation rooms. The SERVICES OF A WELL READ, THOROUGH TEACHER OF THE LATIN AND GREEK Languages, have been secured.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus; Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomical Plates, and a well selected

## CABINET OF MINERALS.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or urgent duties. The course of instruction shall be thorough and practical.

## TUITION PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography, \$3.00  
The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4.00  
The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Nat. Philosophy and Astronomy, Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., 5.00  
Photography and Phototype will be taught without extra charge.

LITERARY EXERCISES shall receive due attention. Board can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, on very reasonable terms. Those who wish to board themselves can obtain rooms.

Books and stationery can be had in Salem.

The next term will commence Oct. 28, 1850.

WM. M'CLAIN.

## MT. UNION SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located at Mt. Union, Stark Co., Ohio, will commence its next term of 18 weeks, Nov. 11th, and the following Spring Term of 12 weeks will commence March 31st, 1851, under the superintendence of O. N. HARTSHORN, A. B., Principal; E. N. JOHNSON, Jr., Assistant.

The Building is of convenient size, with study and recitation rooms. The Seminary is furnished with an excellent set of Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Pelton's Outline Maps, Collier's Anatomical Plates, an Atlas of History, Mathematical Instruments, and a Choice Cabinet of Minerals.

## TUITION PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Geography, \$2.00  
Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, Elements of Criticism, Mental Philosophy, Physiology, and Anatomy, 3.00  
The Natural and Moral Sciences, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, Surveying, Astronomy, Political Economy, International Law, Latin, Greek, and the Elements of the French Languages, 4.00

The course of instruction will be thorough.—Regular attendance and prompt recitations will be required of each student. Connected with the Seminary is a regularly organized LITERARY SOCIETY, affording facilities for improvement in declamation, composition, oration and debate. Particular care will be given to the comfort, health and moral culture of the students, as well as to their intellectual training.

Board can be had in families at a price varying from 75 cents to \$1.12-2 per week. The expenses of students desiring to board themselves need not exceed 50 cents per week, including their board and room-rent. Work can be furnished at a fair price to young men wishing by Manual labor to defray all or a part of their expenses.

O. N. HARTSHORN, A. B., Principal,  
Oct. 1st, 1850.